The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,033.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year's advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 32 0
" including postage.... " 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
Firstinsertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... " 2 8
Third Ditto..... " 3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PHILLIPS—September 20th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Captain Marshall Phillips, Assistant Political Agent Mahee Kanta, of a daughter.

TARKINGTON—September 22nd, the wife of Barrack Sergeant William Edward Tarkington, of Butcher's Island, of a daughter. (both well).

MARRIAGE.

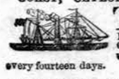
THOMSON—GOSLIN September 22nd, at Poona, by the Rev. W. L. Kames, G. B. Thomson, Esq., to Blanche Ellen, eldest daughter of Lieutenant W. W. Goslin, Commissariat Department.

DEATH.

SADASHIVAJI—September 23rd, at 5 Girgaum Back Road, Sadashivaji Vishvanathji Haté, Esq., aged 78 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Pygoora, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizzagpatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	5 &	19	Leave Bussorah	25 &	6
" Kurrachee		23	" Fao	29	
" Guadur	10	24	" Bushire	25	8
" Muscat	13	27	" Linga	27	10
" B. Abbas	15	29	" B. Abbas	29	12
" Linga	16	30	" Muscat	31	14
	Nov.			Nov.	
" Bushire	19	2	" Guadur	3	16
" Fao	20	3	" Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	21	4	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sandess, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

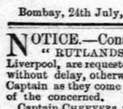
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG VIA THE STRAITS.

THE Screw Steamer "FUSIYAMA" will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

21st September 1868.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RUTLANDSHIRE," Captain Cheevers, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Good without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cheevers will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship "Rutlandshire."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "MONARCHY," Day, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for them Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Monarchy."

KEROSENE OIL! KEROSENE OIL!! KEROSENE OIL!!! of first quality, imported direct from the United States. Price now reduced to Rs. 8) RUPEES EIGHT per CASE of ten GALLONS. Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE SON & Co.,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES and DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as) Pushm, became manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in gold, and the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawborder, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readiy at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 35 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. To Trieste.—1st class £34 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } exclusive of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(*Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.*)

THE Steamer "MULA," 800 tons, Captain Cares, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 28th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 16th September 1868. Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *on the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS AI.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY, CURRUMSEY NANSEY, AMEESEY HEMJEE, LILLADHUR VISSER, RAJPALL DEWSEY, CHAMPSEY DOSSA, and LUCKUMSEY DEROO, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded as Merchants in Bombay in copartnership under the name, style, and firm of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY & Co., and who under the name of COOVERJEE JEWRAZ and CURRUMSEY NANSEY also lately traded as Merchants in copartnership with BHARMUL PURBUT under the name, style, and firm of PURBUT JETSEY and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Trustees of the above Estate, I do hereby sanction a FINAL DISTRIBUTION by the said Trustees of the ASSETS of the said Estate, and do order that all the Creditors of the said Estate who shall not have sent in particulars of their Claims to the said Trustees, at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, in the Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the First day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, be peremptorily excluded from such Final and every previous Distribution of Assets of the said Estate; and I direct that this Order be advertised in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay twice a week for three weeks.—Dated 4th day of September 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the said Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, (late Supreme Court File).

Equity Side.

Bhageerthibai, widow and Administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee ... ... } Complainants.

vs.

Sukaram Luxmonjee, Hurrichund Luxmonjee, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabai, Widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetai, Widow; Moroba Hurritrimbuckjee and Nana Dhakjee, Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rugoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rugoonath... ... ... } Defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

AND

Bhageerthibai, Widow and Administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee .. .. } Complainants.

vs.

Sukaram Luxmonjee, Wishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabai, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetai, Widow; Moroba Hurritrimbuckjee and Nana Dhackjee, Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rugoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rugoonath... ... ... } Defendants.

By order of Revivor.

AND

Bhageerthibai, Widow and Administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee... ... ... } Complainants.

vs.

Bhugwantrao Ramchunder and Yeswantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Sukaram Luxmonjee, deceased, Wishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabai, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetai, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rugoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rugoonath... ... ... } Defendants.

By re-amended Bill and order of Revivor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Auction Sale of Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the above Cause, advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, has been postponed to WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, on which day the said Lots will be sold by Public Auction before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., the Master in Equity, at his Office in the Court House, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 15th day of September 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—CASH.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE is is hereby given that about 275 Boxes of CHOCOLATE, 100 lbs. each box
130 Boxes of CHOCOLATE, 48 lbs. each box

will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in convenient lots, on SATURDAY the 26th and MONDAY the 28th instant, at the Commissariat Depot, near the Colaba Causeway.

Terms.—Cash; lots to be removed at once.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch,
Bombay, 22nd Sept 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned English and Country HORSE SHOES:—

10,000 Horse Shoes, English.
20,000 Horse Shoes, Country.

Nails in proportion to the above Shoes.

Offers for less than 1,000 Shoes and Nails cannot be received.

Terms—Cash; articles to be removed as soon as the tenders are accepted.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves,
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION, LIMITED (in Liquidation).—NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—The Official Liquidators having obtained leave from Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, by an Order dated 29th August 1868, "to sell and dispose of separately, or together, by Public Sale or Private Auction, in such parcels as they shall think fit, all or any of the debts and claims of the said Official Liquidators upon Contributories or other Debtors of the said Corporation upon such terms and conditions as to the said Official Liquidators shall seem meet," NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are now prepared to receive offers for the sale of the said Assets of the Corporation, particulars of which may be ascertained on application at the Office of the Liquidators, 24, Rampart Row. Should there be any outstanding claims unsold within one month from this date, a List thereof will then be published, in the Local Newspapers preparatory to a sale by Public Auction.

F. A. PRIDHAM, } Official Liquidators.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN, }

24, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st September 1868.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Directors are prepared to receive from Holders of New Shares, in anticipation of future Calls, the whole or part of the amount remaining unpaid on such Shares, and to allow Interest on the amount so paid in advance at the rate of 6 per centum per annum as follows:—

On Rs. 50 per Share till	1st January	1869.	
" " 50	"	" 1st April	"
" " 50	"	" 1st July	"
" " 50	"	" 1st October	"
" " 50	"	" 1st January	1870.
" " 50	"	" 1st April	"
" " 50	"	" 1st July	"
" " 50	"	" 1st October	"
" " 50	"	" 1st January	1871.
" " 50	"	" 1st April	"

The Calls so paid in advance will not rank for Dividend out of the Profits of the Company until after the due dates of such Calls as above.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September 1868.

NOTICE.—In continuation of his Notice of the 24th July last, the Collector of Malabar hereby gives Notice that he is prepared to receive TENDERS for the quantities of SALT therein specified, on the terms prescribed, and failing the previous acceptance of Tenders at lower rates than those subjoined, of which in the event of such acceptance notice will from time to time be given in the District Gazette, he will receive Salt as under until the end of November or until further notice:—

	Garce.	Rs.		Garce.	Rs.
Cannanore.....	150	55	Ponany	1,000	55
Tellicherry....	200	55	Chavagat	70	58
Calicut	800	55	Cochin	50	58
Beypore.....	1,000	56			

Any quantities over fifty Garce can be tendered for.

Any quantities of over ten Garce (if of good quality) will be received if offered at any of the Ports mentioned on the terms specified above, provided the full amounts have not been made up.

Should the full amounts have been made up, liberal terms will still be offered if there is room for storage in the Government Gollahs.

G. A. BALLARD, Collector.

Malabar, Collector's Office, Calicut, 4th September 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY the 25th instant, from parties willing to supply SHIP TONNAGE, for two months certain, for the conveyance of Troops, Horses, or other Animals, &c., Materials and Stores, as may be required in the service of Her Majesty's Government.

Fittings for the Horses, Provisions and Water, &c., for their use to be provided by Government. Water Tanks will be put on board by Government, but it is expected that such Water Casks or Tanks, as may belong to the Ships will be made available for the reception of water for the use of the Horses, such the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The Vessels tendering to provide and fit such Ventilation, Ladders, and Stores, as may be required by the Agent for Transports.

The words "Tender for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the Cover.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd September 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share, upon the shares of this Company, having already Rs. 87-4-4, or £8 paid, making Rs. 109-1-5, or £10 per share, called up.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company, holding shares in India upon which Rs. 87-4-4, or £8 per share, have been already called up, are required to PAY a FURTHER CALL of Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share (making Rs. 109-1-5, or £10 per share), on or before the 15th day of October next at the "New Bank of Bombay, Limited," and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 15th day of October, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the "Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 109-1-5 per share) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

WALTER KNOX,
Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1868

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRYAN MEYRICK KING is admitted a PARTNER into our FIRM from the 1st July 1868.

Geo. S. KING & Co.

NOTICE.—The AUCTION SALE of the FREERE PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY has been POSTPONED till TUESDAY next, the 29th current, at 3 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE WIFE of a CLERGYMAN, well connected, and in a good social position, wishes to take the entire charge of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS. References—LORD HARRIS, REV. ASSTON OXENDEN, LADY GEARY, HON'BLE LADY DERING. Address "A. B," care of Messrs. CARR & Co., 5 Lawrence Pountney Lane, London.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING called for THIS DAY at 3 P.M., the number of Shareholders necessary to form a quorum not having attended, the same was ADJOURNED till THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co.,
22nd Sept. 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given that about (467) four hundred and sixty-seven BOXES of CHOCOLATE, each Box containing 48 forty-eight pounds, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in convenient Lots, on FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at the Commissariat Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder.

Terms—Cash; and the Lots to be removed at once.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew obacco.

B. F. FIELD, Junior.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for certain work to be carried out on the Middle Ground Shoal, Bombay Harbour, will be received by the undersigned at his Office, at the Mazagon Workshops, up to 6th October 1868, till 1 P.M.

Particulars will be learnt on personal application at the Office from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. PYM, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 16th September 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the WIDENING and COMPLETION of the CAMMATHEEPOORA FORAS ROAD and of the GRANT ROAD.

Printed Forms of Tenders and Bills of Quantities may be obtained at this Office, where also Drawings and Specification of the proposed Works may be seen.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 30th of September 1868, addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSELL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House,
18th Sept. 1868.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 7, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting the Liquidators' Account showing their acts and dealings, and of the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st September 1868

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES FOURTEEN 14 per SHARE, will be paid on MONDAY, the 5th October, and on THURSDAY, the 8th idem, between the hours of 12 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on the 25TH INSTANT, and until further notice.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st September 1868.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Reports of the Directors and Auditors, and Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1868.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors.

4th.—To take into consideration the propriety of insuring the Colaba Properties.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th September 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
3	" Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	" Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	" Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1	" Fine Coloured do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	" White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has opened the above premises as a General Outfitting Establishment, combining a *Tailoring Department*, which is under the superintendence of a first-class English Cutter, with all other branches of the business including

Hosiery,	Hats,
Shirts,	Helmets,
Collars,	Boots,
Neckties,	Portmanteaus,
Scarves,	Overland Trunks,
Umbrellas,	Railway Rugs,

and every description of *Travelling Requisites.*

NANSEE KHYRAZ specially invites an inspection of his extensive stock of Woollens, comprising a varied assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods of the best English manufacture.

The stock being regularly replenished by monthly arrivals of the most fashionable Patterns, NANSEE KHYRAZ hopes, by being able to offer to his Customers the newest style of Goods, to meet with a continuance and increase of that support with which he has been favoured during the past fifteen years, and which it will be his aim—by prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to his care—to deserve.

All-wool Tweed Suit	from	Rs. 30
Colored Flannel Sleeping Suit from		" 12
Flannel Shirt.....	from	" 6

FOR SALE, a single barrelled small bore match RIFLE by Henly, in case, with fittings complete.

THIRD FLOOR TO BE LET—suitable for a Married Man, or three Bachelors, 13, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

OAKEY & SON'S EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, Blackfriars Road, London, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial), for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d.

OAKEY'S Wellington KNIFE POLISH, Packets 3d. each; Tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S Indiarubber KNIFE BOARDS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES close at 750. New Do. 215. Mazagons 690. Colabas 1,030. Market quiet.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Consumption	... 135 to 138
Export	... 130 to 132
Broach	...
Dholleras	...
Oomrawuttee	... 238 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	... 218 to 216
Khandeish	... 228 to 230
Barsee	... 235 to 237
Ready sales	... 215 to 218
Market dull.	...175 Candies.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 19th Sept. 1868

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	"	4,54,322
Deposits at Head Office	"	1,96,11,331
Deposits at Branches	"	11,58,517
Bank Post Bills outstanding	"	23,747
Reserve	"	3,616
	Rs.	2,62,51,533

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	22,44,520
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, and Goods	"	4,91,583
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	"	2,33,001
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	"	16,44,913
Dead Stock	"	4,64,382
Stamps	"	5,079
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	"	20,04,726
Overdrafts	"	740
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	1,75,86,079
Do. do. at Branches	"	15,76,510
	Rs.	2,62,51,533

CALCUTTA.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported to-day were at the following rates: 4 per cents at Rs. 5-8, 5-6, 5 4 and 5-2 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 5-0. Public Works 5 per cents at Rs 6-4 premium. A good amount of 5-per cents of 1855-57, to different parties, at Rs. 9-2, 9-4 and 9-6 premium, and small sums at Rs. 9-8. 6½ per cents, only some small investors' orders, at Rs. 14-8 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,745 and 1,746.]

National Bank shares at Rs. 134 and 134½.

Bank of Upper India shares at Rs. 74 premium.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 115 and 117½.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares at Rs 50.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 270 and 275 for cash and a time-bargain contract for 10 shares at Rs. 285 each, to be delivered in two months.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares upwards of 120 at Rs. 115 each for cash, and a heavy lot at Rs. 120 for delivery in two months. —*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 16th September, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up			Rs.	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund				17,26,552 15 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs.	15,50,357 9 5		1,13,59,934 15 6
Do. do. at Branches	"	97,89,677 6 1		
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,16,09,476 11 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.				8,58,992 1 7
Sundries				5,73,462 11 5
			Rs...	6,81,88,429 7 11

ASSETS.

Government Securities		Rs.	92,84,343 5 0
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches			43,46,952 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.			1,13,78,397 12 8
Mercantile Bills discounted at do.			1,23,70,288 9 10
Dead Stock			9,52,086 5 10
Stamps			14,481 12 0
Balances with other Banks			2,63,880 9 10
Sundries			6,18,181 7 11
		Rs...	3,92,28,611 15 1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs.	1,25,15,587 7 11	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	"	1,64,44,230 0 11	
			2,89,59,817 8 10
		Rs.	6,81,88,429 7 11

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Madden, Captain, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Deololee.
Bourdillan, Captain, Pension Paymaster, on leave, from Poona.
Hand, Brevet Major, 82nd Foot, on duty, from Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—23RD SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.	
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 2s. 0d.	
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.	
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 23	Cilminar	Roberts	London, June 8.
	California	DeWyn	Shields, May 27.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 23	Jadool Barce	Nacoda	Tellicherry.

The steamer *Yung Hai An*, Morrison, to Hongkong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Cashmere*, to Malabar Coast, Colombo, Galle, and Calcutta.
Steamer *Euphrates*, to Kurrachee.
Steamer *Pisa Yanee*, to Hongkong.
Steamer *Male*, to Calcutta and the Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 17 Feronia ..... H. Welch ..... Liverpool, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17	Reiver (s)		
	Latona		
	Howrah		
	Fathool Carrim		
	Thetis		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL

Sept. 18 Nubia (s) ..... W. Woolcott .. Calcutta.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Parneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED for an Accountant's Office of a Company, a CLERK. He must write a legible hand and have a knowledge of Accounts. Salary Rs. 40. Apply to "P." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE.

Le Drame de la Rue du Sentier. Par La Comtesse Dash	Rs.	2 4
La Reine des Barricades. Par P. du Terrail		2 4
Le Souper des Fantomes. Par La Comtesse Dash		2 4
Les Amex De Figaro. Par Marc-Monier		2 4
Anne Severin. Par Mme. Augustus Craven		3 0
Le Crime D'Horace Lignon. Par Henry DeKock		2 4
Le Grillon du Moulin. Par P. du Ferrail		2 4
Atalante. Par G. De Parsival-Deschenes		2 4
Diane DeLancy. Par P. du Ferrail		2 4
Les Drames de Cayenne. Par Elie Berthet		2 4
Les Grandes Dames, Vol 3—La Dame de Cœur et Les Pecheresses Blondes. Par A. Houssaye		3 12
Les Esclaves de Paris. Par E. Garborian. Vol. I. Le Chantage		2 12
Mademoiselle Merquem. Par George Sand		2 4
La Cocarde Blanche (1814). Par Louis Ulbach		2 4
Le Roman d'un Muet. Par T. H. De Bentzon		2 4
La Vie Militaire en Prusse, 3 vols. Par Capitaine Leon Le Maitre		2 4
Le Roi Misere. Par Paul Sauniere		2 4
Miss Mary. Par Maurice Sand		2 4
Les Outlaws du Missouri. Par G. Aimard		2 12
Le Roman de Deuxe Jennes Femmes. Par A. de Brehat		2 4
Le Regiment Fantastique. Par Victor Dazur		2 12
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez		2 4
Charles Demailly. Par E. & J. de Goncourt		2 4
Le Page Fleur-de-Mai. Par P. du Terrail		2 4
La Montagne. Par J. Michelet		2 12
Le Chevrier. (Scenes de la vie rustique.) Par F. Fabre		3 12
Un Cas de Conscience. Anne Marie. Par C. Barbara		2 4
Au Pays de L'Astree. Par Mario Proth		2 4
Monsieur de Camors. Par O. Feuillet		2 4
Le Journal d'une Heritiere. Par Achard		2 4
Contes d'un Buveur de Biere. Par C. Deulin		2 4
Attendre-Esperer Les desirs de Marinette. Par A. Leo		1 8
Ma Tante Peronne. Par Champfleury		2 0
La Dette De Sang. Par La Comtesse Dash		2 4
Double Histoire. Histoire d'un fait divers. Par A. Leo		1 8
Un Chatiment. Par A. Joanne		2 12
Pendant La Moisson. Par E. Souvestre		0 12
Louis Hubert. Par Eugene Bonnemere		2 4
Le Bouquet de Cerises. Par Francis Wey		0 12
Les Derniers Paysans. Par E. Souvestre		0 12
Le Chevalier des Touches. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly		2 4
Annuaire des Deux Mondes—Histoire Generale des Interets Etats—1858-59		10 0
Le Chercheur de Pistes. Par G. Aimard		2 4

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED SEPT. 20.

Representative Poets Thirteen miniature volumes in neat case (Milton, Burns, and Longfellow)	Rs.	16 0
Infelicia; by Miss Menken		4 4
The King and the Commons: a Selection of Cavalier and Puritan Songs. *Bevard series*		2 0
Roger's Political Economy. *Clarendon series*		3 8
Hewitt on Diseases of Women		18 0
Emanuel on Diamonds and Precious Stones		9 8
Hoods' Wit and Humour		3 12
Macneill's Earthwork Tables		24 0
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Tayl r on Evidence, 2 Vols, 1868		44 0
Forbes' Arabic Grammar		13 8
Page's Geology for General Readers		4 8
Thring's Law of Joint Stock Companies		11 4
Kerr on Heads		4 8
Francatelli's Cook's Guide		3 12
Smith's Latin Dictionary, large edition		16 0
—Dito smaller school edition		5 12
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RECENT ARRIVALS STILL FOR SALE.

Sherring's Sacred City of the Hindus: or, Benares Past and Present	Rs.	15 0
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Marrying by Lot, a Tale		4 8
Shenstone's Essays on Men and Manners		1 12
Doctor Jacob; by M. Betham Edwards		1 12
Smith's Law of Contracts. *New edition*		10 0
Smith's Legal Forms in Common Use		2 8
Morgan's Electro-Physiology and Therapeutics		22 8
Hooker's Synopsis Filicum: a compendium of all known Ferns		21 0
Hydraulic Experiments of the Flow of Water over Weirs in Canals, and through submerged Orifices and diverging Tubes made at Lowell, Mass: *Illustrated*—Quarto		48 0
First and Last Love: a tale of the Indian Mutiny; by James Grant, author of the "Romance of War," &c. 3 vols		21 0
A Household Book of English Poetry, selected and arranged by Archbishop Trench		4 4
Humber's Record of Engineering 1866 (new volume.)		45 0
Bede's Holiday Rambles in the Land of Scott		3 0
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All the Year Round, vol. Jan. to June 1868		4 4
Cornhill Magazine, vol. Jan to June 1868		5 12
Chambers' Encyclopædia, *complete*, 10 vols		60 0
Punch, 20 volumes, 1841 to 1862		120 0
Dana's System of Mineralogy		27 0
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary. New edition		18 12
Colonel Gordon's "Ever Victorious Army," or Chinese Campaign of 1862		11 4
The Lathe and its Uses, with illustrations		11 4
Faulkner's Elephant Haunts; or, Narrative of the Livingstone Search Expedition		11 4
Pollok's Course of Time. New edition, 1868		1 4
Victor Hugo's Toilers of the Sea. Translation		4 8
Smith's Manual of Equity, 9th edition		7 8
Griffith Gaunt; by Chas. Reade		1 8
Annals of the Parish; by John Galt		1 8
Adventures of a Strolling Player		1 8
New Ground; by author of Heir of Redclyffe		2 4
The Chimney Corner, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe		2 12
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols		40 0
Neligan's Materia Medica; by Macnamara		13 8
Figuier's Insect World		15 0
Hagger's Builders' Practical Director		40 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOW READY, PART III. OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867:—
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Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
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Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
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Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
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Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
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Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, STABLES, situated in Jeewajee Manockjee's Lane, behind the European Hospital in Hornby Road. Fort. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 23rd September 1868.

NOTICE.—D A DY NUSSERWANJEE DADY'S ESTATE.—Creditors on this Estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims, (with interest calculated to 3rd October 1868) to MR. G. R. WILSON, at his Office, 6, Elphinstone Circle, on or before the 7th October next; otherwise they will be excluded from participating in the distribution of Assets about to be made.

G. R WILSON,
For the Trustees.

STOLEN, on the night of the 18th instant, from H. M.'s Steam Ship "AUCKLAND," ELEVEN HUNDRED RUPEES. Two Five Hundred Rupees Notes bear No. $\frac{C}{53}$ 34099 and No. $\frac{C}{53}$ 36818, the other not known. Any one finding the same, or giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief, will receive a reward of FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES. Apply to "A. B. C." at this Office.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Chamber, in Graham's Buildings, to receive the Report of the outgoing Committee and elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 23rd September 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "BARRACONTA," GODDARD, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain GODDARD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Goddard.
Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CILMINAR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Cilminar."
Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1868.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW SHARES.—Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on the Amount of the 4th Call on new Shares which shall remain unpaid after the 25th instant.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd September.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 7th October 1868, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, and by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, MEMON ABBOO IBRAHIM, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Town, in the Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, otherwise called Attaree Mohalla near Old Nagpada fronting on the south side, in the sub-district of Bhoolleshwar, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 183, containing by admeasurement in breadth 16 feet and in length 70 feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Chundabace, on or towards the west by the house of Memon Abboo Ibrahim, on or towards the north by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the south by the said Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., 6, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 23rd September 1868.

HEERALALL & Co.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1868.

ONE of the things about the English character which most puzzled de Tocqueville, despite his wonderful faculty of facing questions with perfect scrutinizing candour, was the "Esprit legislatif Anglais." He says it is "an incomprehensible mixture of the spirit of routine and of innovation, which labours to perfect the details of laws without perceiving the principles on which they rest, which exhausts its faculty in cobbling, and constructs nothing except unconsciously and by chance." It is not perhaps singular, but it is at least instructive to notice how this national characteristic adheres to Britain's sons wherever they settle throughout the wide domains that their fathers' energy has opened up for the exercise of their capacities. It is always the immediate and the pressing need which presents itself as the sole or almost sole ground of action to the Englishman, and whether it be in a colony, making laws for a free community of which he forms but a member, or in India where he has to provide what legislation can furnish towards the material and moral progress of an alien and subject race, his efforts are all, or with but very few exceptions, of a tentative, fractional, and patchwork kind. One would have thought *a priori*, and in the light of a free intelligence, that in making laws for our Hindoo subjects we should at every step have proceeded or tried to proceed upon a profound and accurate study of the peculiarities of the native character, and of the unprecedented conditions of society which perceived or unperceived, acknowledged or not, form the real postulates upon which we must work out our problem. How far does the need for guidance and control extend in the case of the Hindoo? How far may he be left with advantage to the process of self-development? What germs of progress and improvement are most likely to find in his nature that pabulum without which they cannot become living realities with a capacity for independent growth and expansion? And how may these best be sown? These and many more such questions lie at the basis of a really worthy and systematic treatment of this great subject. Next in order and of hardly less importance come the questions of the relations of society in a community so variously composed, and of such antagonistic ingredients, as that of India. Wherever we look we find this variety and this antagonism; and no longer self-involved and quiescent in a stupid optimism, but perturbed, disquieted, stirring with the motions of awakening life as the face of nature at the approach of day. English knowledge, English example, are everywhere rousing some approach to a really enquiring spirit, and a craving for power the more restless, ambitious, and dissatisfied because the bounds of what can be allowed and what cannot have never been distinctly and firmly laid down. At one moment and in one direction we urge on with the lash, at another we check with the rein; in no quarter do we attempt to work on a defined and abiding principle. The results are sufficiently apparent; and to any observer who looks at all below the surface of native society by no means encouraging to one of a race of rulers whose place in history will be so greatly affected by the success with which they discharge the functions at which they are now working with energy indeed, but it may be found in some respects with a Samson's laborious blindness.

It would be easy to illustrate these remarks by the whole course of our legislation in this country. It would be unfair to take that as the sum of the matter, without at the same time pointing out how in the strongly marked individuality of the governing class, in the force of personal character of the officers of Government and the comparatively free scope which their superiors have been compelled to allow to it, we have found countervailing influences, exactly adapted to the needs of the country and the Asiatic nation. In this as in our domestic history we stumbled as it were upon precisely what was most beneficial; but here too as at home we cannot trust to a perpetual series of happy accidents. Mutinies occur with startling unexpectedness even under our best of all possible systems. The sympathies of nearly all educated natives are with the princelings whom our arms restrain from mutual annihilation, and our influence barely preserves from the worst excesses of a besotted sensualism. It is clear that, however we may take advantage of the experiments that nature and history have made for us, we must not hope to build up a permanent system otherwise than on a searching scrutiny, a reasoned and scientific knowledge of these things which we are so far from having as yet attained, that the very need of it has not been rightly felt by those who call themselves our statesmen. Hence we go on groping in the dark, working to-day, and to-morrow on utterly conflicting theories of our rights and our duties, ignoring in fact more and more the essential conditions which were forced by necessity upon the attention of our predecessors. There was more of adaptation to the native character and to the constitution of our Government in the Elphinstone Code than in the more elaborate legislation which has superseded it, more total efficiency secured by the old system of concentration according to individuals than by the new one of so-called "centralization." If history and observation teach any one truth concerning India, it is that personal influence is the moving force of our administration; yet instead of grasping this truth of making it the keystone of our political edifice, the tendency of all our so-called reforms has of late been to diminish the personal power, which properly directed might be translated into capacity for good. Plato's theory, for India at any rate, is not yet obsolete or inapplicable, that the greatest and best means of good government is to train up thoroughly disciplined rulers, to sift out the best, and to give them authority as little as possible trammelled by laws which no ingenuity can adapt beforehand with precision to the ever changing phases of human affairs.

What again are the proper limits of the principle of authority and of the principle of personal freedom in a country governed by foreigners? and how is the problem modified by the religious and the national character of the governors and the governed in India? Has any one sought to legislate upon a solution or approximate solution of these questions? Has any one even approached them in a searching and practical way? And yet what can we expect from laws which take no account of those very circumstances upon which all laws in a state of stable equilibrium must ultimately rest?

Take as another instance the manner in which we ignore the principle of time being necessary to gain respect for laws. The ancients looked with a superstitious awe upon the early laws, which had been the first permanent barriers raised against a relapse into barbarism, and something akin to this was the feeling of most natives towards such works as the Elphinstone Code, which formed the dividing line in their memories and traditions between personal freedom, justice, and prosperity on the one side and tyrannous anomaly on the other. A reverence gathers round laws consecrated by age ungrounded perhaps in pure reason, but which like other kindred feelings form one of the static forces of society. The law, as such, becomes invested with a sort of personality, and all willingly bow down without a thought of opposition or a sense of humiliation before the power which not even the mightiest has within living memory ventured to defy or sought to change. Shakspeare in this as in other things, the faithful mirror of the human heart, is full of allusions to law, looked on as something apart from, and superior to, even human passions, and this feeling is still perhaps the greatest consolidating power amongst the masses of our home community. Here it has—or rather might have—a still greater influence. The people who can submit to the intuitions of caste, without a sense of their irksomeness, are precisely those who would learn reverence for any not intolerable law in the course of a couple of generations, and accept it with its influence and consequences as amongst the pre-ordained order of things. But adopt an opposite system; change your foundation codes once in five years, and when an administrative difficulty is met with rush to the Council with a new Bill, and all sense of respect for the law as such is very soon dissipated. There is much to the native mind that is utterly inexplicable in our proceedings and our policy, a grasping ambition stimulated by contempt and pity, yet kept in irregular control by Christian probity, our laudations of freedom with our determination to keep the upper hand; but nothing puzzles it more than our perpetual law-making and its subordination to the mere convenience of the executive. It is in so far as it hurts our subjects regarded pretty much as the Ionians looked on the exercise of the Divine power in the time of Herodotus as "something terrible and revolutionary," but as something at once capricious and contemptible when contrasted with their own caste laws, which remain unchanged, or apparently unchanged, for almost a geological period. We sadly need a Solon to give us a good code and bind us not to change it, or a Demosthenes to thunder ever more against making legislation a mere fashionable amusement or the mischievous plaything of Government.

THE rumoured intention of the Government of India to deprive the Bombay Army of two excellent military stations will have attracted the notice of the public. Bengal proposes to take Mhow and give Bombay Kamptee, and Madras is to obtain Belgaum. Now, it is not easy to imagine the military or political grounds upon which the reported changes are to be justified. If it be thought desirable that the Bombay troops should occupy the railroad as far eastward as Nagpore (and we are inclined to think they should), why should not the Bengal troops relieve them at Nusseerabad and Ajmere instead of at Mhow? In point of fact Ajmere is more nearly connected with Agra than with Bombay, draws its supplies from the Ganges, and belongs geographically to the country drained by the Jumna. Nor when the railroad is made from Baroda to Delhi, will Bombay be more intimately connected with Nusseerabad than it is at this moment. But under existing circumstances, the station is one which the Bengal troops might occupy with greater propriety than Mhow; for Mhow belongs to the Nerbudda line, and though distant from the railway is nearer both to Khundwa and Baroda than it is to Allahabad, Moorar, and Agra. We are not disposed to dogmatise on a difficult subject, and are quite open to conviction; but at present we are unable to see any reasonably conclusive grounds for the rumoured substitution of Bengal for Bombay troops at the Mhow station. Perhaps Bengal means to take the whole Division, which will be even more unjustifiable. The motives for the suggested removal of Bombay troops from Belgaum are still less apparent; nevertheless we are willing to admit that, although not apparent on the surface, though seemingly opposed to fairness and common sense, there may be valid grounds for the changes said to be in contemplation.

THE "Englishman" has heard it stated that the Home Government have made a suggestion that in all the districts throughout India the language of the Courts should be the language of the district, and not, as a rule, Oordoo, &c.

THE Commissioner of Mysore sometime back levied a transit duty on the timber of the Wynaad district. The Commissioner was called on for explanation, and reported that the timber duty was only one rupee per bandy load. But it is not so much the duty itself as the vexation and delay which its levy entails that is objectionable. The Government of India therefore directed the abolition of this duty absolutely without any condition, and the Conservator of Mysore Forests disposed of all timber at market value. The duties levied on the commerce between Madras and Mysore amount to Rs. 4,43,147 per annum. This the India Government thinks a considerable sum; but as Madras levies no similar duties on its frontier or on its produce, and bearing in mind the intimate relations of the British Government with Mysore and that the latter bears all the cost of the pensions of the English officers employed in the province, the Governor General has directed the relinquishment of these duties also.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 19.

WE hear from Ajmere that owing to the great drought, water is so scarce there and at Jeypore, that it is selling at an anna a half pint, and unless rain falls soon there will be a famine in the surrounding districts.—*Central India Times*, Sept. 19.

RUMOUR has it that numerous changes are likely to occur in the Mysore Commission shortly. Lieutenant McGoun has resigned, Major Ramsay, we hear, goes home on leave. As also Major Elliot, Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, whom Captain J. A. Campbell, Secretary to the Commissioner, succeeds. Major Puckle, it is said, will officiate as Secretary during the absence of Captain Tredway Clarke, who is now on sick leave. We have not heard who is to be our next Cantonment Magistrate! Major Sankey, the Chief Engineer of Mysore, also proceeds on leave to England for two years, Colonel Wilkieson R.E., succeeding him. There are also to be changes in the ecclesiastical department. The Rev. Mr. Rhenius having been removed to Bellary, will be succeeded at St. Marks by the Rev. Mr. Kidd, and the Rev. Stewart Wright, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, proceeds to Madras in December, the Rev. Mr. Walker taking his place.—*Bangalore Herald*, Sept. 19.

THE Travancore Government being desirous of replacing the flint fusils, now in use by the Nair Brigade by the smooth bore short muskets, the Resident wished to know from the local Government, whether a supply of about one thousand three hundred and forty-two muskets are available from the Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George, and also the cost of the same. The Government replied that the description of small arms to be hereafter supplied to the Native Infantry Regiments being at present under the consideration of the Government of India, they are unable to comply with the requisition for a smooth bore short muskets for issue to the Nair Brigade. —*Madras Times*, Sept. 19.

KEONJHUR, though under Mr. Ravenshaw's superintendence, is one of the most remote of the Cuttack Tributary Mehals, and lies just on the borders of the jurisdiction of the Chota Nagpore Commissionership. The nearest European officer was the Deputy Commissioner of Singhboom. Most of the neighbouring chiefs on that side were known not to be very favourably disposed to the young Keonjhur Raja, and it was all important to secure their neutrality or aid. One of them, the Raja of Serai Killah, was a brother of the dowager Rani of Keonjhur, who was supposed to be at the bottom of all the disturbances. Hence the Lieutenant-Governor ordered Colonel Dalton, whose great personal influence over the Chiefs of his Commissionership is well known, to proceed to Keonjhur, and take charge of affairs on the spot, while Mr. Ravenshaw was directed to devote himself to throwing in supplies from the Cuttack side, and to opening up communications from Anundpore. This duty Mr. Ravenshaw discharged admirably. And when there was no longer any doubt about supplies, the Governor General telegraphed his wish that Mr. Ravenshaw should accompany the Cuttack troops to Keonjhur. The Lieutenant-Governor, on this, directed Mr. Ravenshaw to proceed to Keonjhur, Ghur, and associate himself with Colonel Dalton in the management of affairs, though Mr. Ravenshaw himself chivalrously offered to act as Colonel Dalton's subordinate. Colonel Dalton did not reach Keonjhur, Ghur, till the 29th of June, being delayed on the way. Mr. Ravenshaw arrived there on the 7th July, only eight days after him. Since that time the two have held joint charge, and addressed joint letters to Government, and the successful ending to the little war is due to their joint devotion and unremitting exertion. Mr. Ravenshaw, though he has suffered from the fever of the place, remains for a time to bring matters to a close. Colonel Dalton has left for his own Commissionership.—*Englishman*, *Sept.* 17.

THE CATHEDRAL TRUSTEES AND THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

TO TH

Mr. Wordsworth's address proved to him that there was no lack of ability in the department to carry on the work of organization which he had endeavoured to commence. After expressing regret at his approaching departure, and expatiating on the pleasures of life in the Deccan, he took an affectionate farewell of the gentlemen who had addressed him.

BOMBAY.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer "West Indian" on the 24th September (to-day) at 2 P.M.

A VERY excellent map of Bombay was published by Mr. W. J. Addis about two years ago. This gentleman has brought out the same map on a reduced scale, which will make it more portable and serviceable for outdoor reference.

IN reference to our telegram in yesterday's issue about the Tuesday's races at Poona, we find that the first race mentioned, in which "Grey Beard" won and "Aga Jan" came in second, was a match between these two horses alone. There was no contest in the case of the "Grand Stand Stakes,"—"Cœur de Lion" walking over.

ON Tuesday evening the Mazagon Choral Union gave a concert of sacred and secular music (in connection with the Bombay Band of Hope), in a bungalow at the junction of Grant Road and Falkland Road. There was a good attendance, the large room being well filled. The committee of the society should have selected a hall with better acoustic qualities than the long low-roofed room in which the concert was held; for on account of the unfavourable construction of the room the amateurs were at a great disadvantage. The society, though young, and with but few members, possesses a few really good voices, but the usual timidity of amateurs on their first appearance before the public these them back from giving their tones full effect. In the choruses considerable unsteadiness was noticeable, which will no doubt disappear after some further training. The vocalists were accompanied by a good pianist, and two pianoforte and cornet duets were much admired.

THE weather report of the Canara collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st August states that in the Carwar, Coompta, Honore, and Sircy talookas there had been rather an irregular fall of rain; that in Siddapore, Yellapore, and Soopa there had been a seasonable fall; and the state of the crops was good. In Carwar and Soopa slight fever had prevailed; and in Coompta, Siddapore and Yellapore, also, fever had prevailed. In the Honore district there was fever and measles, and in Sircy fever and ague.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Hormusjee Manockjee obtained a warrant against Jamna Sooka and Dhera Dhunna, who had caused him to be arrested under decrees of the Small Cause Court in suits in which these parties had not complied with the usual forms.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, Sultan Ally Mahomed was charged before Mr. Connon with cheating Mahomed Hossein to the extent of Rs. 112-14, by pretending he was the agent of a Marwaree, Nundlall Poonumchund. The case was remanded till to-day, prisoner being admitted to bail.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee issued summonses and search warrants against Sullayman Adum, Boodhunkhan Calbykhan, Gooljarkhan Lallkhan, and Chottaykhan, who were charged by Abdoolakhan, a hack buggywalla, with conspiracy, theft, and abetment, in removing his furniture and taking possession of a house in Duncan Road, regarding which a decree had been given against complainant by the High Court.

YESTERDAY Mr. Nana Morojee issued a warrant against Shitaram Pandarung, a cook, living in Fumuswady, on the information of Ballajee Crishnajee, managing clerk of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor. The charge was of dishonestly receiving a gold neck ornament weighing 20 tolas, and a nose-ring of pearls and precious stones, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, from Saddoo, cook in the service of the complainant, and now in custody on a charge of stealing these articles.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court four Banian merchants, Muckunjee Rowjee, Shamjee Heera, Hureelal Jetta, and Coobare Hurjeevun were charged before Mr. Connon with using abusive language towards Bhoychund Juvare. It seemed that accuser and accused had been together in the market near the Secretariate yesterday, when they got into some altercation about a time bargain and resorted to arguments more loud than logical. The accused were convicted and bound over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of Rs. 200 each.

YESTERDAY Lulloo Rambux, Buchoono Gowree, and Sewbujun Nall were committed by Mr. Warden to stand their trial at the next Sessions of the High Court for the theft, on the 14th instant, of gold and silver ornaments and some wearing apparel belonging to Gunga (woman). Lulloo and Sewbujun came at about 7 o'clock in the evening to the house of the complainant, bringing some milk, which they mixed with ghee and sugar and gave to the complainant. She drank the potion and soon after was taken ill and became quite insensible. The jewels were placed by her in a bag after she had taken the drug, and the next day when she had recovered she found them to be missing. Information being given to the police some of the property was discovered to be in the possession of the prisoner Lulloo, who had buried it in a warehouse. The wearing apparel was produced by Sewbujun from under a coir matting in the same warehouse.

THE SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Shipmasters' Association, under the presidency of Capt. John Miller, the following Rules were adopted:—

RULE 1.—Its object is to defend by legal process the rights of shipmasters and sailors to discharge and be discharged in all cases of mutual consent, where the conditions of the "Merchant Shipping Act" are complied with, and the Shipping Master refuses his sanction, or only grants it on conditions he his not empowered to make, by any Act of Parliament, or any other Act.

RULE. 2.—It is to have a committee of ten, eight of whom must be, or have been, shipmasters, who will meet at least once a week to consider the propriety of taking action in any case that may be brought to its notice, or for any other business bearing on the objects of the Association.

RULE 3.—All questions must be decided by a majority of the Committee; the Chairman to have the usual casting vote. Five members must be present to form a quorum.

RULE 4.—On any member of the Committee resigning his appointment, from any cause, it will be his duty to seek a suitable shipmaster, if he is one himself, to recommend to the Committee to fill his place; but the Committee will not be bound to appoint him if, in its estimation, it has a more suitable one in view willing to fill up the vacancy.

RULE 5.—It will be one of the duties of the members of Committee to bring the objects of the Association to the notice of shipmasters, especially new arrivals, and induce them to become members. A subscription of ten rupees constitutes a member, and gives a right to the advantages of the Association.

RULE 6.—All subscriptions obtained, with names of of subscribers, must be handed to the treasurer, and he will bank the money in the name of the "Shipmasters' Association." No money is to be drawn from the bank without the the sanction of the Committee, and no cheque is to be payable at the bank without two signatures—the signature of the treasurer, and a resident of Bombay appointed by the Committee. The latter will keep the bank pass-book, which is to be shown to the Committee whenever needed.

RULE 7.—Any member of the Association not obtaining his legal rights from the shipping master, must bring his case before the Committee; and if it is satisfied with the evidence produced that the shipping master is acting beyond the law and from his own caprice, it will assist him, to the full extent of the funds, to obtain his legal rights.

RULE 8.—Any member availing himself of the services of the Committee in any legal action, must pay any balance of expenses that is left over what the fund at the time is large enough to meet.

RULE 9.—In the event of the shipping master giving up his capricious course of interfering with the rights of shipmasters and sailors to terminate their engagements by mutual consent, and after the expiration of twelve months from date, if the Committee have reason to believe that that these rights and liberties of the subject will not be again tampered with, it can then, or at any subsequent period as circumstances shall dictate, dissolve the Association, and dispose of the funds in the following manner:—One half to be given to the Lifeboat Institution, and the other half to the Mercantile Marine Service Association, Liverpool.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD SEPTEMBER.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

FALSE PRETENCES.—Suckaram Mucken was sent to prison for four months for obtaining by false pretences, on the 21st, a quantity of groceries of the value of Rs. 10 from Mamonjee Welljee.

THEFTS.—Ally Mahomed was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing two copper utensils from Hajee Abraim.—Rama Ragoo was sentenced to receive twelve stripes for stealing a carriage harness valued at Rs. 20 from Hurjeevun Nurotum.—Abba Meer Abramsab was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a carriage lamp, the property of Rowjee Junkojee.

CRUELTY.—Premjee Peerbhoy was fined Rs. 4 for torturing his bullock.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

ABSTRACT of the Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders, held in Paris on the 28th day of July, 1868:—

The total amount of business transacted by the Comptoir for the period between the 1st of July 1867, and the 15th of June, 1868, has been ..... F. 2,279,561,150 or £90,617,320
The increase over the preceding year amounts to ..... 378,588,624 or 14,968,327
Or about 16 per cent.

AGENCIES.

The transactions of the Agencies are the following:—

They make advances on produce, or on imported goods, also on bullion, Mexican dollars, rupee paper, &c., &c.

They buy drafts with documents attached, or issued against credits.

They draw on any commercial places, and transact all customary banking operations.

The first Agencies were established in China and India in 1860 and 1861, and have now secured the advantage resulting from an experience eight years.

The operations of the two first years were only of a preliminary character; and although during three years the Agencies had to pass through the most severe commercial crisis, and lastly to feel the effect of the panic of 1866, the following is the result of their operations, and the amount of the nett profits realised since they were established:—

Year.	Interest.	Profits.	Total.
1860-61	F.195,396 00	—	F.195,396 00
1861-62	414,985 95	F.74,535 20	489,481 10
1862-63	1,969,055 73	477,031 81	1,226,980 54
1863-64	1,81,640 62	1,145,223 87	2,991,864 49
1864-65	1,839,477 05	—	1,839,477 05
1865-66	1,63,009 10	—	1,56,009 10
1866-67	1,558,380 04	2,270,001 00	3,828,380 04
1867-68	1,414,759 96	2,790,000 00	4,214,759 96
	F.9,981,619 40	F.6,496,793 88	F.16,378,443 26
	£393,290	£258,573	£651,863

Total profits for the eight years	F.16,378,443	...	£651,863
Besides this Profit all bad debts from 1863 to 1866 have been provided for, amounting to	6,126,756	...	243,350
To provide for outstanding unsettled and doubtful debts the Agencies have to the credit of their respective accounts a surplus of.	1,622,991	...	64,503
This shows that the nett profit realised by the Agencies in the first years of their establishment have amounted to	F.24,128,106	..	£960,306

The total amount of the operations of the Agencies for the year past (1st July 1867, to 15th June, 1868) has been	F.934,647,223	..	£39,587,900
As follows:—			
Advances and local transactions..	630,540,619	..	24,484,490
Bills on France, England, &c.....	1,4,,53,233	..	5,723,68
Remittances to the Head Office....	229,053,329	..	8,802,133

The following statement will show the amount and natur of the business of each Agency:—

LOCAL TRANSACTIONS.

Calcutta Agency	F.138,569,065	00	
Bombay "	43,596,962	50	
Hongkong Agency	14,,53,014	00	
Shanghai Agency	237,620,472	00	
La Reunion Agency	29,519,447	00	
London Agency	45,289,0,0	00	
	F.63 ,540,610	50	£24,484,490

DRAFTS.

	On France.	On Foreign Countries.	Total.	
Calcutta Agency	F.3,408,641	3	F.31,747,125	F.35,155,766 31
Bombay "	968,405	52	36,716,759	37,685,155 52
Hongkong Agency	1,536,931	24	10,182,975	11,719,,06 24
Shanghai Agency	4,962,570	40	43,,06,475	48,,68,945 40
La Reunion Agency	6,880,080	86	—	6,880,080 86
London Agency	1,644,429	07	—	1,644,429 07
	F.19,389,,68	40	F.124,663,325	F.144,052,883 40
				or £5,783,208

REMITTANCES

	On France	On Foreign Countries.	Total.	
Calcutta Agency	F.22,810,176	80	F.44,280,650	F. 67,,96,726 80
Bombay Agency	5,,2,895	00	31,27,449	40,,10,,05 00
Hongkong Agency	2,157,982	77	7,521,845	9,,79 827 77
Shanghai Agency	11,502,830	09	39,,76,225	51,,79,,1 09
La Reunion Agency	6,327,,91	19	1,,6,,75	7,,93,,66 19
London Agency	44,052,183	68	—	44, 52,183 68
	F.92,132,,91	13	F.127,613,,82	F.219,053,,29 13
				or £8,,01,183

The amount of the operations of the preceding year was	F.797,,86,,72	..	£ 31,734,,00
The increase this year has been..	197,,10,,99	..	7,,52,,56
or about 25 per cent			

The nett profit realised by the Agencies for the past year, from 15th June 1867, to June 15, 1868, amount to	F. 4,,67,765	..	£197,717
Divided as follows:—			
Calcutta	F.537,994	..	£21,,13
Bombay	430,281	..	17,,68
Hongkong	1,,6,483	..	77,471
Shanghai	1,539,,84	..	61,270
La Reunion	363,706	..	14,,53
London	141,805	..	5,,45
	F.4,,67,765		£197,717

On this amount there is set apart to provide for the remaining outstanding accounts	F.,08,239	..	£36,147
Carried to the credit of general profit and loss account, to be distributed	2,,30,,00	..	112,,34
Balance reserved as surplus	1,,2,,536	..	4,,,34
	F.4,,67,765		£197,717
To this remaining balance	F.1,,29,,35	..	£48,,38
Must be added a reserve from last year's account	393,266	...	15,,55
Total amount	F.1,,23,,01		£64,,93

not distributed, and now existing to the credit of the Agencies

PROFIT AND LOSS GENERAL ACCOUNT,

The total amount of profit realised this year by the Comptoir is	F.7,,75,,52	..	£297,536
Less expenses, re-discount on bills, &c. 1,,40,,67		..	77,,36
Nett profit	F.5,,35,,86		£220,,00

which being distributed among the holders of the old shares gives them a dividend of 10 per cent. nett., besides interest at 5 per cent. which has been paid to the new shares according to the time of the date of the paid up instalments.

The Report ends by observing that the low rate of interest during the last year has rendered it impossible to make large profits. Fortunately the beneficial result of the operations of the Agencies have more than compensated for the deficiency of the home transactions; and the shareholders are congratulated that during a year of such stagnation and de-pression, so fair a dividend as 10 per cent. has been obtained.

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT ON THE GROUNDING OF THE "IMPULSE."

THE following decision of the Marine Court appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the grounding of the ship "Impulse" was delivered on Tuesday:—

Pursuant to the Government Notification, Marine Department, dated the 5th instant, appointing John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Lieut. A. F. M. Meyers, R.N., Her Majesty's troopship "Euphrates," to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the barque "Impulse," while in pilotage charge, on the Reefs south of Cross Island, on the morning of the 25th August last, the Court assembled on the dates mentioned in the proceedings for the purpose stated.

2. We find that on the morning of the 24th ultimo, about 9 o'clock the barque "Impulse," inward bound, took on board from a pilot brig about 15 miles outside, and south-west of the outer light ship, Mr. John Thomas, who described himself as a probationary pilot.

3. The Master of the "Impulse" taking it for granted, as was very natural for him, under such circumstances, that Mr. Thomas was a duly qualified pilot, gave over pilot charge of the ship to him, and Mr. Thomas assumed the same.

4. The "Impulse" passed the outer light ship in the afternoon of that day, at about 5 o'clock, and the inner light ship about 6-30, at which time Mr. Thomas commenced to shorten sail. It was getting dark when he approached the outer ships anchored near the middle ground, and it appears that Mr. Thomas counted upon finding a berth on the side of the harbour nearest Bombay when it was dark, and amongst closely moored ships; as he was near the Shoals off the Boree Bunder, when finding he had no chance of getting into open anchoring ground that night, he was forced to let go his anchor, and place the ship in an unsafe position.

5. We are therefore of opinion that it was a grave error of judgment on the part of Mr. Thomas to have attempted to bring the ship that evening above the middle ground, and more particularly on the side of the harbour that he did.

6. By the evidence it appears that when, next morning, Mr. Thomas was attempting to get the "Impulse" out of her unsafe position, she grounded on a reef clearly defined on the Charts, and the proximity and danger of which ought to have been well known to any person acting as a pilot. He attempted to extricate the ship by passing between the two red buoys marking the edge of the reef. His better course, when there would, in our opinion, have been to drop to the southward of the middle red buoy.

7. Mr. Thomas indeed speaks of his orders as to the helm not having been obeyed at the time of grounding. But in this we are satisfied by other evidence he is mistaken. The ship forward as soon as grounded would naturally cease to answer her helm, and the action of the ebb tide on the after part of the vessel would tail her in to starboard, thereby giving the appearance of the helm being shifted, more especially as no one on board seems to have felt the ship ground.

8. It appears that the "Impulse" was got afloat and safely anchored the same day. It does not appear that she has sustained any material damage or indeed any damage whatever. It may be open to question therefore, with reference to section 100 of Act 1 of 1859, specifying under what circumstances such inquiries as this are to be held, whether there was any necessity for a Marine Court of Inquiry on the present occasion. But it may not perhaps be respectful for us to discuss the question, and therefore we say nothing more of it.

9. It appears that Mr. Thomas holds no certificate of competency as to seamanship of any class either from the Board of Trade or any other authority. It does not appear therefore to us that we have any authority over him. If we had we should consider him open to grave censure on the grounds above stated.

10. Whether it is right that persons of no proved and certified competency should be allowed to take pilot charge of ships under any circumstances is a question perhaps not before us. If it were, we should say that the practice is objectionable in the highest degree.

11. We venture to submit to the harbour authorities that if probationary pilots are to be allowed to take pilot charge of ships under any circumstances it would be desirable to issue definite instructions for their guidance, particularly as to inward bound ships,—limiting, perhaps, the power of probationers bringing ships in so as they should not bring ships above the middle ground, but leave them there anchored safely until a properly passed pilot is available to berth them, as it is not so much the want of pilotage knowledge that would endanger the vessel as a want of proper seamanship and experience in managing square rigged ships amongst closely anchored shipping.

12. It does not appear that this report and finding need be sent to the Board of Trade, and we are not aware that by law it requires the sanction or confirmation of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor, for having no validity in itself it cannot acquire any by farther action, but having been appointed by Government to conduct the inquiry which we have now concluded, we respectfully submit these, our conclusions, with the evidence in detail as taken before us to His Excellency in Council for disposal as he may think proper.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1868.

ELEVENTH DAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

THE CHARGE OF USING FORGED DOCUMENTS.—We reported in yesterday's proceedings that the, jury was locked up at half past ten on Tuesday night, being unable to agree on a verdict in the case of Meghjee Damodhur, Moorarjee Premjee, and Pragjee Cutchra, who were charged, at the instance of a Jain priest, for using forged documents as genuine. They were taken out to the Judge's bungalow at about midnight, when they gave a verdict acquitting the prisoners. His Lordship then dismissed the jury and excused them from being called to-day.

THE CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—As we reported in Monday's proceedings the jury in the case of Ludha Ookerda could not agree on a verdict as to the charge of criminal breach of trust as clerk whilst in the service of a cotton merchant, and His Lordship expressed an opinion that the case should not be further prosecuted, but stated that he should admit them to bail on the previous sureties.

Mr. Dunbar appeared to-day on behalf of the prosecutor and stated that they had not yet decided to stop the prosecution, but wished to get possession of the books.

His Lordship repeated his former remarks, and stated that the prisoners had been admitted to bail till next sessions, and that the books would be given up only if the prosecution was discontinued.

THEFT OF PEARLS.—Luximon Pandoo, a peon lately employed in the Bombay Post Office, was charged with having fraudulently appropriated a packet containing 1,561 pearls, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,200, the property of Nemchund Melapchund; and Essoo Bhewajee, Succaram Sewram, Bhickoo Eshwunt, and Hurry Krishna were charged with having dishonestly received the pearls.

Hemchund, the prosecutor, is a Hindoo jeweller, and is in the habit of sending gems, &c., to Europe. On 19th May last he took a packet containing 1,561 pearls of the value of Rs. 3,200 to the Bombay Post Office to be sent to Messrs. Park, Pitters, & Co., London. Luxmon Pandoo, who packed registered letters for Europe, appears to have kept back the packet of jewels.

Luximon pleaded guilty, but the other four prisoners pleaded not guilty of the charges preferred against them.

Evidence was then adduced in prosecution of the four prisoners.

The jury found Essoo, Succaram, and Dackoo guilty of having received the pearls knowing them to have been stolen, and acquitted Hurry Krishna.

His Lordship said Luximon had shown some contrition by pleading guilty, but he could not sentence him to less than three years' imprisonment. Had this not been his first offence, his term of imprisonment would have been doubled. As to the other prisoners who had been guilty of dishonestly receiving the property knowing it to be stolen, he could not regard them as common receivers of stolen property. They had aided and abetted a Post-office official in robbing a member of the public, and though this was their first offence he could not sentence them to less than twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A WOMEN'S QUARREL.—A woman named Monee was placed at the bar and charged with having on 7th February committed a breach of trust of four gold head ornaments and other articles, the property of a woman named Taroo. Monee pleaded not guilty. Mr. Branson appeared for the posecution, and Mr. Furguson for the defence. The prosecutrix appeared in Court, and Mr. Branson stated that she did not wish to proceed with the case, and requested permission to withdraw the prosecution. His Lordship said he had read the depositions, and certainly this case seemed to him to be merely a women's quarrel. Monee was then discharged, and Taroo came forward and claimed the ornaments. To this, however, Monee objected, saying that the ornaments were hers. Taroo seemed rather disappointed at not having got the ornaments, and probably regretted having dropped her prosecution, but His Lordship referred her to the magistrate.

DEFAMATION.—Babajee Dowluta and Narain Annund were charged with having on 14th August written and sent a letter to Mr. W. Charlton, of the G. I. P. Railway, making false imputations against Ramjee Babajee,—namely, that he had been appointed a carpenter master to the G. I. P. Railway by bribery, and also that he had received from one of them a bribe of Rs. 25 and from the other Rs. 10 to prevent his dismissing them from the Company's service,—thereby intending to harm Babajee's reputation.

Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, and both asserted that they had paid the bribes to Babajee. Several witnesses were called for the prosecution, and the prisoners had called witnesses to prove that they had paid the Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 to Babajee. Only one of their witnesses appeared, but, with consent of the prosecutor, the Police Court depositions of the witnesses who did not appear were read, and from them it appeared that they had seen the money paid to Babajee, though they did not know for what it was paid.

The jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned with a verdict finding the prisoners not guilty. The prisoners were then discharged.

TERMINATION OF SESSIONS.

The cases on the calendar having now all been disposed of,

His Lordship (addressing the jury) said—I have much pleasure in telling you that you will not be required to attend further, and I have to thank you, and through you the petty jury generally, for their diligent attendance and for the excellent way in which they have performed their duty. The Sessions will not be completed to-day, because in several cases prisoners have not been sentenced; and I purpose to adjourn the Sessions till Friday morning, when those prisoners who have pleaded guilty and two others on whom judgment was deferred will be brought up for sentence. The jury, however, will not be required after this evening.

The Court then adjourned till Friday morning.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—23RD SEPT.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

RAILWAY OFFENDER.—Rajaram Gunesh, a scholar, was charged with travelling on the Baroda Railway without having paid his fare. He was found guilty, and fined Rs. 5.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.—Poochatee Nursee, late luggage clerk of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's service, who stood charged by Mr. Davies, Traffic Superintendant of the same railway, with receiving an authorised gratification of Rs. 2 from one Pestonjee Burjorjee was again placed at the dock. Four more witnesses were examined, and there having been no case made out against the prisoner, the case was dismissed.

CAPTAIN SLADEN'S RETURN.

(*Indian Daily News, September* 18.)

REGARDING Captain Sladen, it was reported not long since, on this side of the Bay, that he had returned to Mandalay, and that the expedition, owing to failure of funds and the disturbed state of the country to be traversed, had practically failed. This appeared more unsatisfactory, as no restrictions had been imposed on Captain Sladen as to money, and he held the royal word from Mandalay—whatever that was worth—of further supplies, when needed, and of a safe guard to the limits of Burman territory, and through tributary states. The division in the camp was likewise unpromising, and disappointment was said to have been expressed in high places. It is with greater pleasure therefore we hear that Captain Sladen—according to a Burmese letter received in Mandalay—hoped to be in Bhamo on the 1st instant—and that the three routes over the Khakyen hills had all been thoroughly surveyed by Mr. Gordon, and the old Bhamo route to China virtually re-opened. The Burmese traders in Mandalay and Bhamo are said to be pleased beyond measure with the success of the expedition, and their admiration of Captain Sladen seems to know no bounds. At Momien news reached the gallant captain that when the French party from Saigon was in that neighbourhood last year, it was attacked by some of the hill tribes; several were killed, and three or four guns are now in possession of people in the district. This report is not corroborated by the account of the French expedition, published a short time ago, but it may still be true, as these records of the Saigon party and its journeyings are, as yet, very imperfect. If the date of Captain Sladen's arrival at Bhamo is correctly anticipated, we shall not be kept in very prolonged suspense for an authentic narrative of the journey, the prospects of trade and other practical results.

THE DEFAMATION CASE AT TANNA.

OUR Tanna correspondent the other day mentioned the result of a case which was tried there, in which Mr. W. J. Addis, C. E., the Local Fund Engineer, Northern Konkan, prosecuted Kassinath Vishnoo, the publisher of a vernacular Tanna paper called the "Aroonodaya," on a charge of defamation.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Full Power Magistrate, heard the case.

The following is a translation of the article which was the subject of the suit. It was published on the 28th June last (in Marathi) and was headed "Local Fund":—

"What is Local Fund must be known to all. The works to be performed out of this Local Fund used to be executed for some days through the Executive Engineer. But of late, a separate Engineer has been appointed in this zillah to execute those works, and a considerably large establishment placed under him. There is extraordinary mismanagement in the Engineering Department itself. Much more so is there in this newly-organized Department. The head Engineer appointed to this Department was contractor and became an insolvent in that business. We understand this from good authority. In the hands of such an insolvent person, Government have all at once placed the management of transactions of lakhs of rupees. As usual, tenders are not invited for works which are executed by this Department. Works of the value of thousands or lakhs of rupees are quietly let in a room in the house of this Saheb to some of his contractors—that is, men with a fair skin. We know that this state of things has been going on for many days past. But we waited in hopes that Government would take notice of it, and seeing that no enquiry has yet been made into this matter, we give a short hint to Government. After reading the above account, can anybody help thinking that there may be some reciprocity of favours in this? It is the usual practice even to put work of the value of Rs. 200 to sale and to let it to him who offers to execute it at the lowest cost, and this practice has the full sanction of Government. Not only is this practice approved of by Government but the chief Government itself lets works from time to time in the same manner. This being the case, if such a practice prevails at this place only, is it or is it not possible that the man who lets those works may have some interest in doing so? We do not assert that the above Engineer actually embezzles money. But this much is certain that under such circumstances if a small amount of money were embezzled, there would be no likelihood of its ever coming to light. This Engineer having become insolvent, joined this appointment, and shortly afterwards got married, and immediately after two months went in great pomp with his family to * * *. Now, it is clear that he was short of funds in consequence of his having become insolvent, because he is a moral * * *, and we cannot for a moment say that he became insolvent though possessed of money, and not long after he joined this appointment he reached a middle position and also went to * * *. We, therefore, see no objection to presume that he may have committed some peculation. We don't tell just now where such a state of things exists. But we shall be ready to afford information when Government takes this matter into consideration."

Another article, also in Marathi, appeared on August 9, as follows:—

"The article in our issue of the 28th June last, under the heading 'Local Fund,' is not editorial but a communication received from a friend. From the general talk, and from the report on the native press, we learn that the impression of the reporter and of the several men is, that so much of the article as relates to a Local Fund Engineer is about the Tanna Collectorate, but this confusion is owing to the omission of the heading "Communicated" over the article. We are, therefore, very glad to state for general information that the article was communicated, and that it does not relate to the Tanna Collectorate. We, at the same time, regret very much that it was such as to create unfavourable opinions about the Local Fund Engineer at Tanna."

FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

(*Delivered on the* 12*th Sept.*)

The accused Kassinath Vishnoo Phudkey is charged under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code with defamation under the following circumstances:—

The accused is the publisher of a vernacular newspaper of Tanna, styled the "Aroonodaya." In the issue of this paper of 28th June last, appeared an editorial containing injurious imputations on the character of the Local Fund Engineer of the Tanna District. The complainant, Mr. Addis, was at the time the incumbent of the office of Local Fund Engineer, though absent on leave in England, having left India a short time previously. The language of the article, however, leaves no doubt that complainant only is the person at whom the imputations are directed.

The complainant returned from England towards the end of last month, and becoming aware of the article in question, laid a criminal information against the accused in this Court for defamation. The case having come on for hearing this day, accused through counsel offered to tender an ample apology to complainant for the wrong done to him, and referred to an explanation made by accused in the issue dated 9th August 1868 of his newspaper in which regret was expressed at the appearance of the offensive article of 28th June, and alleging that it was not intended to apply to the Local Fund Engineer of Tanna.

Complainant finding that his position required that an enquiry should be made into the imputation cast on him in accused's newspaper of 28th June, declined the apology, thus submitting to an enquiry into the allegations, and giving accused the opportunity of substantiating them.

Complainant denies the truth of the allegations. For the defence it is urged that malice on the part of accused has not been proved; that accused took the opportunity (on 9th August) when he discovered that the article of 28th June had attracted attention, to offer an explanation in the columns of his newspaper; that complainant's identity with the person referred to in the article is doubtful; and that even admitting accused guilty, he did all he could to condone the article, but that apology has been rejected,—but notwithstanding no justification is offered.

Of complainant's identity with the person referred to in the article of 28th June, there can, the Court considers, be no objection. The harm done to complainant by the article of 28th June remains to be considered, and the punishment which the ends of justice require should be passed on accused for publishing an idle slander.

It is in evidence that the article attracted the attention of the Commissioner of the division in which Tanna is situated, through its substance being reported in a weekly English summary of the Vernacular Press published, under the authority of the Director of Public Instruction for Bombay, and circulated to heads of Departments. The Commissioner addressed the Collector of Tanna (Mr. Robertson) on the subject on 31st July, and the latter officer replied on 6th August that on complainant's return from England, his attention would be called to it with a view to his taking steps to vindicate his character by an action at law. It is noticeable that the explanation in accused's newspaper of 9th August is only three days later than the Collector's intimation to the Commissioner of the probability of proceedings being taken against the publisher for slander. The "explanation" by accused on 9th August is thus to be regarded as not altogether spontaneous, but proceeding probably from a dread of the consequences of an action at law which the Collector in his reply of 6th August to the Commissioner considered complainant would institute on his return to India, and of which it is possible accused contrived to receive information.

It is to be noted that the weekly English summary of the Vernacular Press is widely circulated. Accused's newspaper has probably a fair circulation also. Accused has not entered upon any justification, notwithstanding the rejection by complainant of the offer on the part of accused of an ample apology. A wanton slander has been published against complainant by accused—at all events, he is responsible for its appearance in his newspaper. And in the opinion of this Court, the ends of justice require that the offence should receive due punishment. By the Indian Penal Code defamation is punishable with imprisonment; but taking into consideration the contrition expressed by accused, and the humiliation and expense he has undergone by this trial, the Court will reduce the punishment to one of fine.

The Court finds that Kassinath Vishnoo Phudkey is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz., that Kassinath Vishnoo Phudkey has defamed William Judson Addis, Local Fund Engineer of the Tanna Collectorate, by publishing an article in the "Aroonodaya" newspaper of Tanna, containing imputations on the character of the said William Judson Addis, knowing that such imputations would harm the reputation of the said William Judson Addis, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Kassinath Vishnoo Phudkey shall pay a fine Rs. 500, in default of payment to undergo three months' simple imprisonment.

Under section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court directs that should the fine be paid, one-half of it be given to complainant as compensation for expenses of prosecution.

MURDER BY BANIANS IN THE SHOLAPORE DISTRICT.

THE SENTENCE CONFIRMED BY THE HIGH COURT.

DECISION has been given by the High Court in the appeal by four Banians who were some time since tried by the Session Court Court of Poona, convicted of murder, and sentenced to transportation for life. The following are the names of the prisoners—who were charged with the crime of culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having, on the night of Thursday, the 21st November, 1867, in the house of one Balchund Goozer, situated in the town of Marha, in the Sholapore district, murdered a Chambar, named Babya, aged 22 years, by cutting his throat with a razor:—

No. 1.—Futtechund bin Vustachund, Goozer Banian.

No. 2.—Rajoobace combe Futtechund, wife of prisoner No. 1.

No. 3.—Rowjee wullud Balchund, Goozer Banian, brother of the female prisoner, No. 2.

No. 4.—Succaram Wullud Balchund, brother of prisoners Nos. 2 and 3.

The trial before the Session Court took place in the end of April last and occupied the Court for three days, the prisoners being defended by Mr. Macpherson, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Green, of the firm of Macfarlane and Green, solicitors, and assisted by Messrs. Narayen Govind, Mahadeo Tosur, and Kondoo Amrut, pleaders of the Poona District Court. It caused a considerable sensation at the time, more particularly among the wealthy class of traders to which the prisoners belong, and the proceedings were very voluminous. The following is an outline of the case, which we reported after the hearing at Poona:—The first prisoner, Futtechund, and his wife, Rajoobace, arrived at Marha from Sholapore, where they resided, by the early morning train on the 21st November last, on a visit to their relatives, they being at the time on their way to Guzerat, whither they were proceeding on a pilgrimage. The alleged murder was committed on the night of their arrival at Marha, in the house of one Balchund Goozer, the father-in-law of the first prisoner, and father of the female prisoner, Rajoobace. At the time when the murder was alleged to have been committed there were upwards of twenty persons in the house, who, with the exception of two or three, were relatives of the prisoners, all of whom had assembled there to meet and take leave previous to the departure of Futtechund and Rajoobace for their native country. Of the large number of persons who were in the house when the crime was discovered, which was immediately after it occurred, only one person, a man named Narayen Ketree, a servant of Balchund, the owner of the house, who was also present, was examined before the Session Court as a witness for the prosecution. Two inquests were held on the body of the deceased Chambar, and in each case a verdict was returned that he had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor; but the proceedings of these inquests were not admitted in evidence on the trial before the Session Court. The district police having taken up the investigation in consequence of their having suspicions that the man was murdered, the four prisoners abovenamed were taken into custody, and the case was sent before Mr. J. R. Middleton, 1st class subordinate Magistrate of Sholapore; but he being also of opinion that there was no evidence to convict the accused parties of murder, ordered them to be discharged. About two months afterwards, a Chambar, named Jayapa, who resides in the town of Marha, but who is in no way related to the deceased Babya, presented an appeal to Mr. Lloyd, the Session Judge of Poona, against Mr. Middleton's decision, and as it appeared to Mr. Lloyd, on a perusal of Mr. Middleton's proceedings, that the case had not met with that thorough investigation which its gravity demanded, he directed that it should be re-investigated on the spot. This was done by Mr. Jervoise, Full Power Magistrate of Sholapore, and he committed the four prisoners for trial before the Session Court of Poona, on a charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder, of which they were convicted by a jury on the 29th of April last and sentenced to transportation for life.

An appeal was taken to the High Court and the case was heard on the 2nd inst. by the Honble Sir Charles Sargent and the Honble Mr. Justice Warden—Messrs White and Macpherson appearing for the appellants. The Court, as will be seen from the following report of the judgment dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence.

MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.

The four accused have been tried by a jury for the murder of one Babya, and having been convicted have been sentenced to transportation for life by the Session Judge of Poona, consequently under section 408 of the Code of Criminal Procedure there can only be an appeal to this Court on a matter of law.

Accused Nos. 3 and 4 are the sons of Balachund, the owner of the house in which Babya was found with his throat cut. Accused No. 2 is the daughter of Balachund and the wife of accused No. 1.

Messrs. White and Macpherson have raised several objections in the summing up of the Session Judge, and urged that there was a misdirection to the jury, that the Session Judge did not in the exercise of a sound discretion give proper advice to the jury, and summed up in a very imperfect manner.

As this Court when entertaining

Dr. WAAGEN.

(Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 22.)

THE long and laborious life of Dr. Waagen, who died a month ago at Copenhagen in his seventy-fourth year, deserves a brief notice. This plodding rather than brilliant art critic, like other Germans, who have worked themselves into celebrity, started with a "life scheme," the one idea of which, diligently pursued through more than half a century, was the systematic study of art on a defined historic basis. With this end Waagen, after a college course at Breslau, visited the principal picture galleries in Germany and Netherlands, making notes as he went. We hear, too, that as a volunteer in the war of independence, finding himself in Paris he paid out of his slender means a substitute to mount guard while he studied the pictures which Napoleon had taken as spoils of conquest. Having thus graduated, in common with his contemporary Passavant, in the Louvre, Waagen settled down for quiet literary work in Munich; the essay on the Brothers Van Eyck, there elaborated, was the first fruit of his studies. That the writer soon established a reputation is indicated by a letter which Niebuhr, in 1824, wrote from Berlin to his wife. "I was," says the great historian, "at Buttman's on Sunday evening. Dr. Waagen, who has written upon Van Eyck, was there. Of all the people who have written upon the history of art he appears to me to have incomparably the most clear and acute mind, and he really comes to practical results that solve questions which I had hitherto laid before all other historians of art in vain." Waagen's pen was seldom idle: we have not met with a complete list of his works, but we find that the Art Library of the Kensington Museum contains not less than twenty volumes under his name.

Waagen was in 1823 appointed director of the Berlin Museum; subsequently he became also keeper of the galleries of portraits and prints; he was, moreover, professor at the Berlin University, where he delivered elaborate lectures on art history. It is, however, with the formation, arrangement and general management of the picture museum that his fame is inseparably identified. In fact, in whatever capital of Europe national pictures had to be housed or classified, the careful conservator appointed by the King of Prussia was deemed an authority worthy of regard. The writer once had the advantage of the doctor's personal guidance through the Berlin gallery, and his exposition of the principles upon which the collection had been made and classified showed the laborious reflection and research he had bestowed on the work. But Waagen was not exempt from criticism. It is said in Berlin that he committed some of the blunders to which picture-hunters are always liable; and there were not wanting charges of incantion in the purchase of unworthy works, and recklessness in the cleaning of pictures when acquired. The onslaught will long be remembered, which was made by Mr. Morris Moore and Mr. Coningham upon Dr. Waagen, Sir Charles Eastlake, and others, who were jointly held responsible for the alleged mismanagement of our National Gallery. Such opposition, however, has been silenced under a general conviction that Waagen and his followers were, in the main, right. Thus, notwithstanding opposition to "the German clerics" and appeals to anti-German patriotism, Waagen's leading ideas as to the constitution and classification of picture galleries have taken firm root in England. Our own National Gallery, as far as space permits, has received a chronological arrangement into schools, and the admirable catalogue prepared by Mr. Wornum is supposed to owe much to German precedents. It was a like chronological arrangement which made "the art treasures" in Manchester so very useful to the student, and it is the want of it which has brought some confusion into the Leeds collections. That Waagen rode his hobby rather hard may be admitted; but that chronology should be the basis of art history all now agree. A picture gallery arranged on the Waagen method is a chronological chart of national schools of painting.

Dr. Waagen in England gave public expression to these views as long ago as the year 1836, when examined as the first witness before the Committee of the House of Commons "on Arts in connection with Manufactures." He then insisted on the national advantages to be derived from the art education of the people; he advocated the formation of museums, which, by the exhibition of the best historic examples, should raise the general standard of taste, and he showed what benefits had accrued to the national manufactures of Germany from "the instruction in drawing given," even in the lowest popular schools." He also pointed out how "the construction of the new Houses of Parliament afforded an honourable opportunity for the employment of artists in public buildings" in the execution of "historic works in which England has been so deficient."

Dr. Waagen was a frequent visitor in England, and his simple manners and pleasant gossip about art made him a welcome guest at country mansions where picture galleries were established. Almost an autobiography might be culled from the volumes of his "Art Treasures," wherein with odd solemnity he descants on "the English climate," "Mr. Rogers the poet," "the Zoological Gardens," &c. Mr. Waagen, indeed, was the most prosaic though not the least able of that formidable band of art critics which include names no less illustrious than those of Goethe, Schiller, the brothers Schlegel, Kugler, and Passavant. From these forerunners and contemporaries Dr. Waagen materially differed. He was no speculator, no theorist; he possessed few æsthetic or philosophic gifts of any sort; but he was laborious, painstaking, and discriminating, and in his way did art much service.

THE SANTALS.

(Cornhill Magazine for August.)

IN the month of July, 1855, the Anglo-Indian population of Bengal, and notably of Calcutta, was seized with a sudden panic. It was reported that a horde of barbarians, wild and untameable as the followers of Alaric or Attila, were in full march towards the capital of British India, laying waste with fire and sword the populous and fertile district of Beerbhoom, and marking their course with the blackened ruins of smoking villages: that thousands of cattle were driven off to the highlands, the police completely mastered, and several English residents put to death, including two ladies. The feeble detachments of sepoy troops which were in the first instance, hurried to the front to oppose the advance of the frenzied multitude, were forced back by overwhelming numbers, and compelled to await the arrival of reinforcements. As these came up to the scene of action, the insurgents were mown down almost without resistance, for their only weapons were bows and arrows.

"It was not war," wrote Major Jervis: "they did not understand yielding. As long as their national drums beat, the whole party would stand, and allow themselves to be shot down. Their arrows often killed our men, and so we had to fire on them as long as they stood. When their drums ceased, they would move off for about a quarter of a mile; then their drums began again, and they calmly stood till we came up and poured a few volleys into them. There was not a sepoy in the war who did not feel ashamed of himself. The prisoners were for the most part wounded men. They upbraided us with fighting against them. They always said it was with the Bengalis they were at war, not with the English. If a single Englishman had been sent to them who understood their wrongs, and would have redressed them, they declared there would have been no war, * * * They were the most truthful set of men I ever met—brave to infatuation. A lieutenant of mine had once to shoot down seventy-five men before their drums ceased, and the party fell back."

For four whole months these undisciplined barbarians continued to devastate the country. Repelled at one point, they turned up at another, easily outmarching regular troops and dispersing only to gather together again on the flank or rear of the force with which they were unable to cope in the open field. At length a cordon of outposts was formed, and by degrees the Santals were pushed back to their native hills. Within the next three months tranquillity was restored, and thousands of the rebels were "peacefully at work upon a new road."

On the suppression of this singular rebellion, inquiries were instituted into its origin, and then it was discovered that, in the beginning nothing worse was contemplated than a march of the entire population to Calcutta to lay at the feet of the Governor-General a petition that had been rejected by the local authorities. In truth, the grievances of which this unhappy people complained had become perfectly intolerable. Until the close of the eighteenth century the Santals had held themselves aloof from the lowland Hindus, beyond making annual inroads into the territory lying at the foot of their hills. "Every winter," says Mr. Hunter, "as soon as they had gathered in the rice-crop and celebrated their harvest-home, the whole nation moved down upon the plains, hunting in the forests, and plundering the open country on the line of march. After three months' excellent sport, they returned laden with booty to celebrate the February festival in their own villages." These depredations, however, ceased shortly after Lord Cornwallis's assumption of the direct administration of Beerbhoom; and the general extension of tillage which resulted from the permanent settlement of the land-tax in 1790, led to the very general employment of the Santals in bringing the new lands into cultivation. Fond of agricultural labour, these hill-men settled in considerable numbers on the lower slopes of the Rajmahal district, and gradually reclaimed from waste large tracts of fertile land depopulated by the famine of 1770, and which had since relapsed into jungle.

In this state matters continued until 1832, when the British Government was happily inspired to surround the hill territory with a ring-fence of stout masonry pillars. Up to this boundary line the lowland Hindus speedily converted the jungle into cultivated fields; but the rich valleys intervening between the hills and pillars remained neglected, until the half-civilized Santals were tempted to take possession and form a living barrier between the wild mountaineers and the timid Hindus. The earliest colonists, paying only a nominal rent for their lands, and combining the pleasures of the chase with agricultural labour, were not long in sending for their kinsmen, so that within the short space of six years this neutral ground contained fully 3,000 inhabitants established in forty different villages, while at present the population within the ring-fence is estimated at 200,000.

Meanwhile others of the hill-men moved down to the plains in gangs, and settled themselves as day-labourers wherever their services were in requisition, and especially in the neighbourhood of indigo-factories. These little communities, however, live apart from the Hindus, and still preserve their national customs. "Every winter, after the indigo is packed, numbers of the labourers visit their native villages, and seldom return unaccompanied with a train of poor relations, who look forward to the wages of the spring sowing season as the soldiers of Alaric contemplated the spoils of Lombardy." In some respects these emigrants were better off than the Santals who had settled in the rich valleys at the foot of the hills. The latter were infested by Hindu hucksters, who plundered that honest, truthful people without scruple or remorse.

"They cheated the poor Santal," writes the author of "The Annals of Rural Bengal," "in every transaction. The forester brought his jars of clarified butter for sale; the Hindu measured it in vessels with false bottoms: the husbandman came to exchange his rice for salt, oil, cloth, and gunpowder; the Hindu used heavy weights in ascertaining the quantity of grain, light ones in weighing out the articles given in return. If the Santal remonstrated, he was told that salt, being an excisable commodity, had a set of weights and measures peculiar to itself. The fortunes made by traffic in produce were augmented by usury. A family of new settlers required a small advance of grain to eke out the produce of the chase while they were clearing the jungle. The Hindu dealer gave them a few shillings'-worth of rice, and seized the land as soon as they had cleared it and sown the crop. Another family, in a fit of hospitality, feasted away their whole harvest, and then opened an account at the grain-dealer's, who advanced enough to keep them above starvation during the rest of the year. From the moment the peasant touched the borrowed rice, he and his children were the serfs of the corn-merchant. * * * Year after year the Santal sweated for his oppressor. If the victim threatened to run off into the jungle, the usurer instituted a suit in the courts, taking care that the Santal should know nothing of it till the decree had been obtained, and execution taken out. Without the slightest warning, the poor husbandman's buffaloes, cows, and little homestead were sold, not omitting the brazen household vessels which formed the sole heirloom of the family. Even the cheap iron ornaments, the outward tokens of female respectability among the Santals were torn from the wife's wrists."

All this had to be endured in silence. There was no redress to be had from those law-courts which had been so hasty to legalize injustice and rapine. The civil station might be a hundred miles off, and the English magistrate have thought more of collecting the revenue than of protecting the poor and the friendless. So for a while iniquity throve and the Hindu usurer fattened upon the spoils of the helpless, simple-minded Santal. There was, however, an alternative. Such as would not consent to expend their lives as bondsmen, could throw up their clearings and flee into the jungle; but for families even this refuge was inaccessible. Sometimes a man would sell his liberty for a few shillings wherewith to bury his father and toiled on the rest of his days in bondage, the paltry debt increasing by compound interest at 35 per cent., till all idea of repayment faded away, and the children inherited the serfage of their sire. But in 1854 a wonderful change came over the country. In that year a railway was commenced, which for 200 miles was to skirt the Santal hills. Yet a few years later 20,000 labourers were needed in Beerbhoom alone to raise embankments, cut through eminences, fill up hollows, and construct many-arched bridges. The work was severe; but wages were high in proportion. There was employment for women and children as well as for men; "and in a few months the Santals, who had taken service, came back with their girdles full of coin, and their wrists covered with silver jewellery, 'just like the Hindus,' as their astonished clans-people remarked." Here was a certain fortune for the free population. A whole clan would go off, bag and baggage, their bows and arrows in their hands, and the national drum beating in front; and after a few months of arduous toil would return with money in their purse and on hospitable thoughts intent." It was far otherwise, however, with the bondsmen, who laboured without hope or reward, and without cessation or rest, and foresaw no termination to their hapless lot but in death.

It is not surprising, therefore, that an undercurrent of excitement should have agitated the Santal community during the cold weather of 1854-55. The crops that year happened to be unusually abundant, while the price of grain was kept up by the sudden influx of capital. Nevertheless, the disquietude and restlessness of the people increased from week to week. The rich determined to be no longer the dupes, as the poor resolved to be no longer the slaves, of the over-reaching Hindus. Representatives and exponents of the popular feelings are seldom wanting at such a crisis. In this particular instance two brothers stepped forward as the heaven-appointed champions of the people, and produced a quantity of scraps of paper in proof of their divine mission. The slips were circulated throughout the country, just as chupatties were distributed throughout the North-West Provinces previous to the Mutiny, and prepared men's minds for something eventful. Their object appears to have been to attract the attention of the English Government; but as no acts of violence were reported, and the collection of revenue was not disturbed, no notice whatever was taken of the Santal "Fiery Cross." They then applied to the Commissioner to redress their wrongs; but that functionary was busied about too many things to pay much heed to the complaints of the barbarians, men of far less consequence in his eyes than the tax-paying Hindus of whom they complained. "God is great," sighed the Santal leaders; "but He is too far off." So they took the matter into their hands, and despatched emissaries to every valley with branches of their national Sal-tree. The people obeyed the signal, and, armed with bows and arrows, gathered in tens of thousands to the place of rendezvous. There was then nothing to be done but to move onward; and on the 30th of June, 1855, the vast horde set out for Calcutta.

So long as their provisions lasted they molested no one; but when their scanty supply of food was exhausted they began to lay their hands on whatever came nearest. On the 7th of July a native inspector of police met the advanced guard of the wild array, and was charged by the two brothers to "levy a tax of ten shillings on every Hindu family in his jurisdiction, for the subsistence of their followers." Unhappily for himself, he had accepted a bribe from the Hindu usurers to apprehend the leaders on a false charge of burglary. Somehow, the fact became known, and, on being taxed with his duplicity, he confessed that he had undertaken to carry off the brothers as his prisoners. These bade him do his duty, if he had really any proof against them. Deceived by their submissive demeanour, the officer was rash enough to order his guards to pinion the leaders. The order was hardly given when himself and nine of his men were seized and bound. "After a hurried trial, the chief leader, Sidu, slew the corrupt inspector with his own hands, and the police left nine of the party dead in the Santal camp."

From that moment all discipline was lost. The mighty wave swept on, marking its course with devastation, and the trembling Hindus fled in affright from their plundered homesteads. By what means this formidable movement was ultimately suppressed has already been told; and then, for the first time, the British Government discovered that the system of administration which suited the staid Hindu tradesman or land-holder was totally unfitted for the comparatively uncivilized, impulsive mountaineer. Measures were at once adopted to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster. The debtor was protected against the sharp practice of his creditor; serfage was rooted out; false weights and measures were visited with condign punishment; and abundant employment on equitable terms was provided for the Santals on the railways and on the tea-plantations of Assam. "Their civilization, however, has not kept pace," says Mr. Hunter, "with their material prosperity." They decline to receive instruction in Bengali, a language which they abhor, while the Government are strangely backward in establishing vernacular schools, forgetful or heedless of their non-Aryan extraction.

What then are these Santals? From what race are they sprung? In what respect does their language differ from that of the Bengalis of the plains? Whence originates their hereditary antipathy to their lowland neighbours? On what grounds are they entitled to a simpler form of government than is required for the acute and litigious Hindu? How is it, in short, that dwelling in the midst of Hindus they come to differ so widely in manners, customs, religion, and language? And, above all, how does it happen that a district barely a hundred miles from Calcutta should have been scarcely better known to the British Government than the independent State of Bhootan, or than the trans-Himalayan Tartars?

These obvious and momentous questions can be only cursorily answered within the limited space at our disposal, but they are treated at sufficient length, and in a masterly style, by Mr. W. W. Hunter, in the valuable work to which we are indebted for the materials of this paper. Favourably known as the members of the two chief branches of the Indian service have ever been for their literary talents and industry, it is no exaggeration to regard this admirable volume as the first step towards a higher and more philosophical order of literature than has hitherto emanated from the Anglo-Indian community. Many profound scholars both in this country and in Germany—and even in France—have written learnedly upon the Aryan emigration, and still more so upon the language and literature of that conquering race. But for Mr. Hunter it has been reserved to study an aboriginal race amidst its native mountains, to mark the reciprocal influence of two phases of civilization at their point of contact, to trace the debased superstition of the modern Bengali to the admixture of monotheistic Brahmanism with the nature-worship of a primitive people, and, by implication, to delineate the aspect of Northern India prior to the armed immigration of the fair, complexioned race that, radiating from Central Asia, crossed the Himalayas and swooped down upon the Gangetic valley. For many generations the Aryan race steadily developed itself in what Manu calls the Middle Land, or the extensive region enclosed between the Himalayan and the Vindhyan ranges, and extending to the eastward as far as Allahabad. The colonization of this wide-spreading territory is supposed to date, from the close of the Vedic era, when the original "loose confederacy of patriarchal communities" gradually assumed the form of "several well-knit nations, each secured by a strong central force, but disfigured by distinctions of caste, destined in the end to be the ruin of the Sanskrit people." The fourfold classification which at present prevails among the Hindus did not, however, exist in the earliest ages of the Aryan settlement. It took its rise in the Middle Land long after the work of conquest was completed, and when a state of meditative indolence had succeeded to the active and energetic life of the first settlers. Whether it originated with Manu, or was only systematised and expounded in the book which goes by his name, is nothing to our present purpose. It suffices to know that this artificial classification never found its way into Lower Bengal, though the Aryan conquerors, as many themselves of the right of might, constituted themselves the aristocratic order, and as such assumed all to be Brahmans, the recognized aristocracy of the Middle Land. From which they had issued forth. But notwithstanding they assumption of the name, the Brahmans of Lower Bengal have never been admitted to an equality by the Brahmans of that Middle Land, who even now regard the former as an inferior race both from a social and a religious point of view. At the same time it is indisputable that social distinctions in Lower Bengal are more defined and less tolerant than in almost any other part of India, though not owing to caste, as understood in the North-West Provinces.

This region was already peopled when the migrating horde of Aryans moved eastward from the Middle Land, following the course of the Ganges. The aborigines were in every respect an inferior race: short of stature, of squat square figures, of dark complexion, and "inarticulate utterance." Their language, too, was barbarous and "ignobly objective," destitute of terms to express the relationship of cause and effect, and incapable of expressing the emotions and sentiments of man's inner life. They are also omnivorous, perhaps even addicted to cannibalism, and, in consequence of their gluttonous habits, were contemptuously described by the abstemious, clean-feeding Aryans, as "The Raw Eaters." In addition to all this the Dasyans, as they were termed, indulged in a fetish-worship. Of the unity of the Deity and the immortality of the soul they had not the slightest conception. Of eternity they had not so much as the glimmer of an idea. Death was the end of life. There was nothing beyond. The dead body was hid away in a hole in the earth, and the kinsmen of the deceased, having bathed in the nearest stream, returned to their ordinary occupations. Or if, in certain districts, the act of burial was attended with funeral ceremonies, it was only as an excuse for gluttony and drunkenness. In Sanskrit literature this subjected race appears first as an ignoble enemy, then as evil spirits, after that as monkeys, and finally as slaves.

For all that, the reactive influence of the conquerors on the conquered is strongly marked. The worship of Siva and of demons was distinctly borrowed from the idolatry of the aborigines. The veneration of household and village deities, the simplest emblems of Nature,—oftentimes nothing more than a lump of clay placed under a tree,—is another comparatively harmless superstition derived from the same source. Still more injurious has been the existence of two distinct nationalities on the same soil, the one masters, the other bondsmen. In the absence of all motive for exertion, the Aryan population has retrograded in all that constitutes the vitality of a people, while the despised non-Aryan multitude, tempered in the furnace of toil and suffering, is now taking the lead even in education, and is fast supplanting its indolent, supercilious and sensual oppressors.

In the hill country the aboriginal race has undergone but little change for many centuries. It still numbers from a million and a half to two millions of human beings, bound together by all the ties that make a common brotherhood. The Santal territory is, yet, no mere strip of land, but encloses an area equal to that of England and Wales. It measures 400 miles in length by 100 miles in breadth, and comprises 40,000 square miles. Of their forefathers they know nothing, beyond a tradition that they are descended from a single pair produced from two ducks' eggs laid upon the water-lily. The Creative Power, they affirm, was set in motion by the Great Mountain, who in the beginning stood alone in the midst of the waters. The rocks, being raised up by the prawns, were speedily covered with earth and grass, and the man and the woman multiplied so exceedingly that they were constrained to go forth and people the earth. It is therefore probable that the Santals originally came from the north-west, from the foot of the Himalayas, as did the Aryans in after times.

Their religion is one of terror. They worship only demons whose maleficence they strive, by various mysterious rites, to avert from their fields, their cattle, and their families. Each household has its own deity, whose name and attributes are kept as secret that the god of one brother is unknown to another. By the side of every village stands a grove of sal-trees (*Shorea robusta*) deemed the "favourite resort of all the family gods of the little community." Above the family comes the tribe, each with its peculiar deity, to whom only male animals are sacrificed. The seven tribes, in their turn, are absorbed in the race, and the tribe god veils his face before the Great Mountain, the national god of the Santals, who is worshipped with blood, and formerly with human sacrifices. He is, in fact, identical with the ancient Sanskrit Rudra, or the Siva of the mixed population of Lower Bengal.

Caste is unknown. All work, hunt, worship, and eat in common, but no man may marry a woman of his own clan, for more reasons than one and an admirable prohibition. "The children belong to the father's clan, and the daughters, upon marriage, give up their ancient clan and its gods for those of their husbands." There are six great ceremonies in a Santal's life for the description of which we must refer the reader to Mr. Hunter's luminous pages. The Santal, though partial to agriculture, is essentially a man of the woods and addicted to the chase, which he follows with equal courage and address. Of a cheerful and sociable disposition he is apt to indulge too freely in hospitality, and to sacrifice on a lengthened debauch the produce of a year's fitful industry. Honest, truthful, and simple-minded, he was long the victim of the wily Hindu, until oppression became unbearable, and the exodus was brought about of which a brief description was attempted at the commencement of this article.

From the foregoing remarks it may be judged how little, even now, we really know of our Indian fellow-subjects. We have hitherto been content to divide them into Mohamedans and Hindus, carefully classifying the latter into four castes. We have recognized, indeed, the difference of religion, but scarce a passing thought have we paid to the difference of race. The oversight, however, led in a great measure to the Santal insurrection, and underlies much of our indisputable unpopularity, in spite of our justice and active benevolence. Our fault has been that of a man who in studying the times of Henry II., should regard the Normans, the Danes, and the Welsh as one and the same people. The Santals, in fact, may be compared to the ancient Britons, driven into the fastnesses of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, preserving their vernacular tongue, living after the manner of their forefathers, and holding a religious faith in which it would be difficult to say whether Paganism or Christianity preponderated. Now that the attention of the British Government has been so forcibly directed to the peculiar customs and observances of the aboriginal races, it may be hoped that an exceptional system of administration will be provided for a people so deserving of special consideration.

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" 2 do. ... 1s. 11d. "
" 1 do. ... 1s. 10 15/16d. "
" On demand ... 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ... ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... ... 5 "
3 do. ... ... 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to he Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay. Rangoon. Hongkong.
Calcutta. Singapore. Shanghai.
Akyab. Batavia. Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/41. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ...at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do. ... ...at 1s. 11d. "
2 do. ... ...at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do. ... ...at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ...at 1s. 10 3/4d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, of remitted hometa the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £464,100
RESERVE FUND ... £ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. HOPKINS, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittance should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy..... 'Otard Dupny & Co.' Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey.... 'Dunville's V.R.' " 18 "
Clarets..... 'St. Julien' ..... " 18 "
Do. ..... 'Lormont' ..... " 12 "
Austrian Wines, Red and White
Voslauer... ... ... Rs. 18 to 23 "

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Corbonell's Port ..... Rs. 30 per Dozen.
" Sherry ..... " 30 "
Delbruck Fils Claret, St. Julien ... " 13 "
" " St. Estephe ... " 17 "
" " Do. in Wood " 200 per Barrel.
" Brandy ..... " 16 per Dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

9th September 1868.

FOR SALE, in the Godown of the undersigned—

LOPES DUBEE & Co.'s Superior Claret in
Quarts ..... No. 1 Rs. 22 per doz.
" " " " " 2 " 19 "
" " " " " 3 " 14 "
Faure Freres & Co.'s St. Julien Medoc " 12 "
Rodolph Bay & Co.'s do. in Qts. " 10 "
do. in Pts. " 6 "

NUSSERWANJEE & BURJORJEE WADIA & Co.

No 22 Church Street.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts.....at Rs. 42 per doz.
Do. Do. Pts..... " 20 "
Do. Moselle .....Qts..... " 42 "
Do. Brandy ..... " 30 "
Do. Sherry ..... " 25 "
Do. Claret ..... " 23 "
Ronaldson's Sherry ..... " 23 "
Port Wine of 1815 ..... " 30 "
Do. of 1847 ..... " 24 "
W. McEwan's Beer.....Qts..... " 5 "
Do. Do.....Pts..... " 3 "

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS..... { Medoc ..... per doz. Rs. 18
Medoc Vieux ..... " 21
Margeaux ..... " 18
St. Emilion ..... " 20
St Estephe ..... " 20
Haut Sauternes ..... " 20
Graves 1 er. Crû ..... " 20
Chateau Leoville ..... " 25
Grand Chateau Larose ..... " 30
Grand Chateau Lafitte ..... " 25
BURGUNDY, Chambertin ..... " 25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE